

Table D-14. Number of employed 1995 and 1996 science and engineering master's degree recipients, by primary work activity and occupation: April 1997

Occupation	Total employed	Primary work activity				
		Research and development	Computer applications	Management, sales, administration	Teaching	Other
All employed science and engineering graduates.....	135,800	40,400	28,800	26,500	17,000	23,100
Occupation type						
Total scientists.....	56,300	16,100	19,000	4,700	7,700	8,800
Total engineers.....	33,500	20,400	3,800	5,700	1,100	2,500
Total other occupations.....	46,000	4,000	6,000	16,100	8,200	11,800
Occupation ¹						
Computer and information scientists.....	23,800	3,400	17,700	1,900	S	S
Life and related scientists.....	6,600	4,400	S	S	S	S
Mathematical and related scientists.....	3,400	1,200	S	S	1,400	S
Physical scientists.....	6,800	4,200	S	S	1,000	S
Psychologists.....	9,600	S	S	S	S	6,900
Social and related scientists.....	6,100	1,800	S	S	2,600	S
Engineers.....	33,500	20,400	3,800	5,700	1,100	2,500
Managers and related occupations.....	8,600	S	S	6,600	S	S
Health and related occupations.....	2,500	S	S	S	S	1,900
Educators other than S&E postsecondary.....	8,400	S	S	S	7,700	S
Social services and related occupations.....	5,800	S	S	S	S	4,200
Technicians including computer programmers.....	5,400	1,300	3,400	S	S	S
Sales and marketing occupations.....	3,900	S	S	2,400	S	S
Other occupations.....	11,400	1,000	S	5,300	S	3,900

¹Science and engineering categories include postsecondary educators. For more details see technical notes.

KEY: S = Data with weighted values less than 100 or unweighted sample sizes less than 20 are suppressed for reasons of data reliability.

NOTES: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Primary work activity is defined as activity in which respondent worked most hours on job in typical work week.

These estimates on recent college graduates are obtained from a sample survey of individuals whose most recent bachelor's or master's degree is in a science or engineering field and may differ from degree counts presented in other SRS publications.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Studies, National Survey of Recent College Graduates, 1997